



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

eralized in power from the saprophytic life and thus step by step become able to infect species farther and farther removed from the original host.

#### THE BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Felix Jentzsch and Conrad Beck (J. R. M. S. Feb. 1914) present two illuminating articles on the binocular microscope, its past and present. In these papers the binoculars are compared with the monocular as to their effects, and the various types of binoculars are compared and their mechanical structure illustrated. There are three types of binoculars:—

1. Those in which the light from a single objective is geometrically divided, one half going to each eye. The beam of light is itself bisected. Each eye receives all the light from one-half the field.

2. Those in which the pencils of light from every part of one objective field are split, by one device or another, so that a part of each pencil goes into each eye. Thus each eye receives one-half the light from the whole field. In some of the later instruments this sifting or filtering of the light is secured by a half-silvered film which transmits half the light directly, and reflects the other half so that it may be carried to the other eye.

3. Those in which there are two complete monocular microscopes pointed obliquely at the same object. This is useful for low powers only.

The advantages claimed for the newer binoculars of the second class are (1) distinct hygienic value due to less fatigue; (2) a summation of stimuli in both eyes resulting in "vividness"; (3) a certain enhancement of impression due to paralletic effect.

#### THE JOURNAL OF MICROLOGY.

As an offshoot of the activities of the Postal Microscopical Club, the Secretary, Mr. H. Edwards, is issuing a monthly journal with the above title. It is intended to serve the interests of the amateur and spare-time worker, who finds little to meet his needs in the technical journals. Its space is given to brief articles on simple organisms, to discussions of microscopes and accessories, to methods of mounting microscopic objects, and to queries and answers. There seems to be promise in it of great helpfulness and inspiration to the